

**55911 to 55913. DAVIDIA spp. Cornaceæ.**

From Kew, England. Presented by Dr. A. W. Hill, director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Received November 2, 1922.

**55911. DAVIDIA INVOLUCRATA Baill.**

Budwood of a handsome tree from western China, where it reaches a height of 60 to 70 feet; in habit and foliage it resembles a linden. The bright-green oval leaves, 3 to 6 inches long, are sharply toothed and slender stalked, and the globular heads of small flowers, borne on slender nodding stalks about 2 inches long, appear in May and are made unusually striking because of the two or three large white bracts. These bracts are of unequal size, the largest being from 4 to 7 inches long and 2 to 4 inches broad. (Adapted from *Horticulture*, vol. 10, p. 433.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 49668.

**55912 and 55913. DAVIDIA INVOLUCRATA VILMORINIANA (Dode) Hemsl.**

This variety does not show any difference in flower characters from the preceding, but the leaves are smooth, and it may not prove as hardy as the typical form. (Adapted from *Horticulture*, vol. 10, p. 433.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 52936.

**55912.** Seeds.

**55913.** Budwood.

**55914. BERTHOLLETIA NOBILIS Miers. Lecythidaceæ. Brazil nut.**

From Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia. Seeds presented by Juan S. Bowles. Received November 1, 1922.

"The Brazil nut has never been successfully cultivated in any part of the United States, so far as known to us, and is probably too tropical in its requirements for even the mildest wintered sections of Florida and California. It may be possible to grow it in Porto Rico, the Canal Zone, parts of Hawaii, and the Philippines. Seeds received in past years have usually come from northern South America, where are found the principal centers of production. These seeds from Bolivia may yield trees which will be slightly less exacting in their requirements than those from regions nearer the Equator." (*Wilson Popenoe*.)

**55915 to 55919. AMYGDALUS PERSICA L. Amygdalaceæ. Peach.**  
(*Prunus persica* Stokes.)

From Angol, Chile. Plants presented by the Instituto Agrícola Bumster, Angol. Received November 7, 1922.

"In the orchards of central Chile are cultivated numerous peach varieties of local origin. Most of them are clingstones, for this type is more popular in that country, apparently, than the freestone. Some of them are of large size and fine quality. In fact, they compare very favorably with the best peaches of other countries.

"The peach growers of California are interested in securing the best available clingstone varieties for the production of fruit to be used for canning and preserving. To this end an effort is being made by this office to secure interesting sorts from all parts of the world. The Chilean varieties are worth a careful trial. The following descriptive notes are adapted from the nursery catalogue of the Instituto Agrícola Bumster." (*Wilson Popenoe*.)

**55915. Blanquillo de Mayo.** A very late, productive variety, with medium-sized fruits; excellent for preserves.

**55916. De Vino.** A very good clingstone variety whose season is in March. The fruits are very large, with very dark-red flesh.

**55917. Monstruoso amarillo de Viña del Mar.** A freestone variety which ripens in February. The very large fruits are of excellent quality.

**55918. O'Higgins.** A clingstone variety which ripens in March. The large fruits are a clear yellow.

**55919. Paria blanco.** The large fruits are of good quality and are excellent for preserves or for drying. Season, February and March.